

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF
WIRES ROUND ABOUT
THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

A RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
CONDENSED FOR BUSY
PEOPLE.

WESTERN NEWS.

John G. Shortall, founder of the American Humanitarian Association, and its president for many years, died at Chicago June 23rd, aged seventy.

Approximately 18,000 acres of land were being withdrawn from disposition under the public land laws in connection with the Rio Grande irrigation project in New Mexico. This land is in townships 8 to 12, south ranges, in New Mexico.

The American Mutual Insurance Association will hold its annual meeting at Des Moines Aug. 11th-16th. Representatives of 2,000 mutual life, property and health companies, representing over 4,000,000 of insurance in stock, will attend.

The American Automobile Association has decided to hold the 1929 Gold Cup tour in the West, the start to be made in Chicago and the finish to be in Denver, with a possibility of a detour home in Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak.

The Minneapolis Red Lake & Manitoba Railroad Company has served notice on the Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission that, beginning August 1st it will charge a passenger fare of 3 cents a mile, thus ignoring the 2-cent fare law.

A bomb was exploded in the rear of James J. Corbett's saloon, 286 State street, Chicago, Thursday night, making the eighteenth bomb that has been placed and exploded in little more than a year on property owned or occupied by gamblers. No great damage was done.

A movement between the North and South by holding to celebrate the semi-centennial of peace in 1875 at a great southern exposition in Cincinnati and dedicating a southern peace monument in that city, was launched at a special meeting of the Cincinnati chapter of Optimists. The proposition was fully and enthusiastically approved.

General Passenger Agent Samuel Gatchett announced that the Illinois Central Railway has decided not to allow the sale of liquor on any of its diners or buffet cars south of the Ohio river. Texas has had a similar law to that of Louisiana in force for some time, says Mr. Hatch, "and its effect, I understand, has been beneficial to all concerned."

The state of Iowa bids fair to become the battle-ground in a war between the civil and allied telephonists. As the result of the Bell company having an independent line in Dubuque and at other points recently, a company composed of the main independents in cities in the state with a \$20,000,000 capital to fight the Bell concern, has been organized.

Nearly forty persons were injured, some of them fatally, and eleven so severely that they had to be taken to hospitals, in a madman collision Tuesday between two Amherst, Mass. & Chicago Electric Railroad cars on a grade station four miles south of Aurora, Illinois. The disaster occurred when the coaches were each running at a speed estimated at forty miles an hour.

William J. Bryan recently spent nearly a whole day in advertising short speeches into the phonograph. Presumably he had made similar speeches in the records of a competing concern. The intention is to save the speeches wide distribution throughout the country. Of his own volition Mr. Bryan announced that he had recorded \$500 each of the two concerns as compensation for his work.

The health farm of the Young Men's Christian Association at Denver is assured of substantial financial assistance, to come from some of the wealthiest men of the East including John D. Rockefeller, John H. Carnegie, George Eastman, and Herman W. Stiles. This is the report made by F. L. Starnes, general secretary of the Denver Y. M. C. A., who has recently returned from a trip to the East in the interest of the farm.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eight cadets in the United States Military Academy at West Point have been sent to their homes as a result of being members of the fourth class.

Passengers arriving at San Francisco from Central American ports report that a state of anarchy exists in Guatemala. Murder is of frequent occurrence, they declare, and many persons are fleeing the country.

Workmen drilling in the Loetzbiberg tunnel in the Bernese Alps July 24th burst a subterranean body of water which burst forth with such a rush of water and mud that twenty-five men were drowned. The workmen were all Italians.

President Poincaré of France, accompanied by Foreign Minister Pichot, arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 20th inst. on the French battleship *Vérité*, escorted by a squadron. M. Poincaré during his trip in the north will visit Sweden, Norway and Russia.

Governor Conner of Alabama has announced that the state will resist in the courts the increase of freight rates as proposed by the general managers of railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of New York, died at his summer home in Cooperstown, New York, on Tuesday the 21st inst., after a long illness. He was one of the most noted divines of America.

Two trainloads of imported labor strike-breakers, were placed in the mines in the Birmingham, Alabama, district July 22d, with military escort and there was not the least interference on the part of the strikers or sympathizers.

The Louisiana has again broken the trans-Atlantic eastward bound record, crossing from New York to Queenstown in five days and thirty seven minutes which is two hours and forty four minutes better than the previous record.

A number of American veterans were recorded in the field sports held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Tuesday, in connection with the international gymastic tournament. The events included the high and broad jumps, pull-ups, the shot, the triple jump, the long throw, the running and iron exercises.

During the Young Men's Christian Association relay race from New York to Chicago, 1,133 miles in 1,092 miles, involving 120 relays, some of the boys ran twice. The actual running time was 11 hours, 46 minutes, an average of 9.5 miles per hour. The average time per mile was 6 minutes, 19 seconds.

Drinking, even out of one's own flask in a passenger train in Louisiana constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both, according to a new state law which went into effect July 29th. The only exceptions are cases of actual sickness and students taken with meals in dining cars.

A Los Angeles vegetable farm, leased to a New York agricultural company, six half-grown asparagus beds for a period of twenty weeks. During that time the big beds will be harvested in a New York production and if the plants of the promoter are not astir at sunrise the asparagus will appear as the result of each harvest.

Kentucky night riders on July 22d burned the stations of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Grayson in Christian county, at Cerrean in Trigg county and at Otter Pond in Caldwell county. The railroad had given permission to Madisonville soldiers on duty in the night rider regime to camp on its property.

This suspended butchers met in conference at Antwerp to discuss the meat situation in Belgium and passed a resolution to the effect that the associations in the importation of American cattle were responsible for the present highness of meat. They demanded that these restrictions be abandoned. No less than one-third of cattle are imported into Belgium every year.

John F. Evans, son of Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans, and Lieutenant Commander J. F. Carter of the battle fleet, recently engaged in a fast fight up board the latter's vessel at Hongkong. Every effort was made to keep the matter quiet but it became public and was freely discussed among the sailors before the departure of the ship.

As a result of a severe electrical storm which passed over the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg on the night of July 23d, three troopers were killed and twenty-six seriously injured. There were nearly fifty men in the continental guard of the tenth regiment when the storm broke, and not one is believed to have escaped injury.

The Bear Trade Review of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "The prosperity of the farmer continues to be strongly reflected in the improvement of the iron business, which is shown not only in such products as wire, which go directly to the farm, but also in bars used by implement manufacturers and in the increased activity of railroad shops which are preparing cars to move heavy crops."

At Baltimore July 24th, with the ease and grace of a giant bird and under its master, Lincoln Beachey, a seaplane traveled from Electric park, in the northwestern suburbs to Baltimore, to and around the city hall, in the center of the city, and back to Electric Park, a distance of fifteen miles. Mr. Beachey made the return trip, seven and one-half miles, in eighteen minutes, landing on the exact spot on which he started.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A joint board representing the War Department and the Bureau of Forestry has taken up the matter of preserving the forests on military reservations. An arrangement will be made for a most beneficial cutting of timber and for preserving the trees which will remain. Under this arrangement the War Department retains control of the forest on the reservation and at the same time gets the valuable services of the forestry bureau.

On being told of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the Standard Oil case, Attorney General Bonaparte said: "A suit of such importance certainly ought to be submitted to final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. But since the court of appeals has decided, this cannot now be done." On being asked if the case would again be tried, Mr. Bonaparte replied: "I should be much surprised if it is not, but I cannot discuss the matter further until I have seen the opinion."

STANDARD OIL WINS ON APPEAL

JUDGE LANDIS TWENTY-NINE
MILLION DOLLAR FINE
REVERSED.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED

DECISION CONCURRED IN BY THE
THREE JUDGES OF COURT
OF APPEALS.

Chicago. The famous decision of Judge Landis, by which the Standard Oil Company was fined \$29,000,000, was reversed in a decision handed down by the United States Court of Appeals Wednesday morning. The case was remanded for new trial. The judgment came as a complete surprise. The night before speculation as to the outcome of the suit was to the effect that the decision would almost certainly uphold the fine imposed by Judge Landis.

The Court of Appeals agrees with the trial court on three points: holding that Judge Landis excused evidence for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana which should have been admitted to show proper intent in this rate the company had, however, erred in considering each犯 a separate offense, and then in allowing the maximum fine for each offense to stand in his court. It is slightly interesting to say the opinion, whereas a million dollar corporation such as the defendant, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, may be fined twenty times the amount of its capital stock in order to punish the defendant for being under indictment. By this logic it means the parent company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The decision was reached by Justice Peter S. Grosscup, Francis E. Dahn and William H. Seaman, and was unanimous.

The case will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision handed down Wednesday by the United States Court of Appeals was the appeal of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the verdict rendered April 1, 1926, in which the company was found guilty of accepting rebates and was fined by Judge Landis of the U. S. District Court \$29,000,000, the maximum under the terms of the indictment.

The specific charge against the company was that it had received rebates of shipments of oil on railroad cars from Whiting, Indiana, to Elgin, Illinois, over the Chicago & Alton road. Evidence was introduced in the trial showing that the company involved ratings (timber) price marks which were older than 1910. It was contended by the defense that the company had the rats was not seen but the jury found otherwise.

During the trial counsel for the oil company refused to give information called for by Judge Landis which he had taken the close under advisement. The court thereupon issued a subpoena to the officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, among them John D. Rockefeller. These officials appeared in court on July 6, 1927, and were personally examined by Judge Landis.

Judge Grosscup wrote the opinion. The concluding sentence of the opinion reads:

The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to grant a new trial and proceed further in accordance with this opinion.

President's Yacht Sinks Schooner

Newport, R. I.—President Roosevelt's converted cruiser Mayflower with President on board, Tuesday night sank a schooner in the sound between New London and New Haven. The Mayflower had no bowspit and an anchor in the collision. The crew of the sailing schooner was picked up by the Mayflower, all lost of life in the accident was thus avoided. The collision occurred in a dense fog. The schooner that was sunk was the M. M. Brown, and was loaded with lumber. She carried a crew consisting of a captain and five men.

Y. M. C. A. Relay Race

Chicago. The Young Men's Christian Association relay race, which began in New York at 10 a. m. yesterday, the 15th, came to a brilliant close in the city hall here at 9:38 a. m. Tuesday, the 21st. The race was for a distance of 1,000 miles, by hundreds of boys ranging in age from 12 to 21 years. The distance was covered in 119 hours and 22 minutes. The silver cup containing the message of Mayor McClellan of New York to Mayor Biagi of Chicago was carried over the final stretch by William H. McNamee of the Evanston Y. M. C. A.

Fleet Leaves Hawaii.

Honolulu.—The Atlantic battleship fleet had adied Wednesday to the hospitable shores of Hawaii and at 2:30 p. m. the flagship Connecticut left her wharf and steamed outside the harbor entrance where the fleet assembled preparatory to weighing anchor at 6 o'clock and sailing away to Auckland, New Zealand, the next point on its world itinerary, where it is due to arrive Aug. 8.

TO STUDY SHELTERBELTS

GOVERNMENT IN NEW LINE OF
EXPERIMENTS TO HELP FARMER



SHIELD VINEYARD BY BEND ROCK FORTRESS OVERLOOK



COTTON FIELD OF COTTON GROWING IN ROWS AT ALBERTA

fields near Brown, Kansas, gives his shield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cotton woods as six inches per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About 3 acres are benefited in this way. It is highly improbable that the windbreak receives sufficient heat to offset this benefit.

The forest service proposes to find out just when and how much wind breaks increase the yield of crops. To carry out the plan, much technical work will be necessary. Instruments will be used to measure heat and cold, moisture and dryness, both above and below ground, to register the force of the wind near the wind break and some distance away, to measure light intensity, and take note of the effects of shade to crops at different distances from the wind break.



CEDAR WINDBREAK FOR ORCHARD AND BARN, SAUNDERS COUNTY, CALIF.

in better than another, the government experts think that fact ought to be known, and it is believed that the study about to be undertaken will settle the question once and for all. It will at least collect such facts never before brought together.

The work will be done by the United States forest service. In some states the agricultural experiment stations will cooperate in the studies and in those cases the forest service will provide the necessary instruments and the other expenses will be shared half and half by the government and experiment stations. The investigations will be taken up in five states this year and extended to the other nine as rapidly as the investigations are completed. Four of the states in which the work will be made this year are Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas. The fifth will be either Minnesota, North Dakota or Iowa. Ultimately the investigations will cover Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California, Washington and Idaho.

The sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the west are well known. Blowing strongly across the unstructured plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest.

But there are two sides to the wind break question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of osage orange, for instance, are a nuisance. Others cite figures to show positive benefit. Mr. Morris Thompson, who

has a good account of the effects of the wind-breaks on the snow which covers the ground in winter. Many other experiments and tests will be made and elaborate data will be collected to exactly who will have charge of the study.

There will be the cross section of the wind-breaks this year. Frosty nights, temperature control, soil, etc., will be considered. Each crop makes its own demand upon the soil, so that will probably be one of the first to be studied. Corn is a particularly good crop to experiment with, as it is easily injured by hot dry winds, will not stand shading, and is very sensitive to frost.

The instruments and apparatus for each state will be read weekly by persons authorized by that duty by the agricultural experiment stations in the respective states. The whole work will be in charge of an expert for the forest service at Washington, who will be assisted this summer by three or four persons also from the forest service who will study general conditions in the states under investigation in regard to the effects of wind breaks on crops. The work will continue until crops are gathered next fall when the actual yield of sheltered fields will be measured and results compared with nearby unsheltered fields. Some of the observations will continue through the winter.

It is expected that the results will be published both by the forest service and by the experiment stations which cooperate in carrying out the work.